

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 4, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 57, 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 94, 88

January 4, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 52 p.m. 68
Humidity 81, 23

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.10

2817 號九十月一十年寅甲

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1915.

一拜禮 號四月正英曆

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BAD WEATHER CAUSES A LULL IN THE FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS INFLICT ENORMOUS LOSSES ON TURKS.

Turkish Communique Reports a Success.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

No Change.

Jan. 4, 2.40 a.m.

The evening official statement issued in Paris states that there is no change in the situation. The weather continues bad.

Turks Claim Victory.

A Turkish communique asserts that Ardahan has been captured after a sanguinary battle.

[Ardahan is a village of about three hundred houses in the portion of Turkish Armenia ceded in 1878 to Russia. It is 35 miles north-west of Kars, a fortress of Russian Armenia.]

Turks Suffer Enormous Losses.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is officially announced that the battle round Strykmysh continues to be waged with the greatest desperation. The Turks have suffered enormous losses.

French Artillery Does Good Work.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 120 states that on January 1 a fierce struggle prevailed north of the Lys and on the sandhills from Nieuport to Zillebeke and also in the region from Arras to Albert and Roye.

The Germans blew up two French ammunition caissons south-east of Arras, and the French upset German trenches at Parvillers and Laboiselle, and silenced the fire of machine-guns established in front of Fricourt, four kilometres east of Albert.

The French artillery obtained good results in the Aisne region. The French established themselves on Plateau Nouvron and also carried and held a wood two kilometres north-east of Mesnil-les-Hurlus.

They strongly hold their positions in La Grurie wood and have destroyed a blockhouse and some trenches at Bois Bolante, in Woivre. They also hold positions conquered on December 30, and have made slight progress in the Le Pretre wood, repulsing the German attack at Brementil, north-east of Badonvillers, and inflicting heavy losses on the Germans at Steinbach.

Russians Advance in the Carpathians.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Jan. 2, 6.20 a.m.

The enemy made violent attacks on several different points, but was easily repulsed.

A violent artillery duel prevailed north of the Lys.

In the Aisne district the enemy's artillery was silenced.

We regained part of the lost ground in La Grurie wood, and progressed slightly in Le Pretre wood.

We repulsed an attack at Brementil, in the vicinity of Badonvillers, inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans.

We also progressed at Steinbach with the same result.

The Russians have made good progress in their advance in the Carpathians.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Foreign Office Wires.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

The British flag has been hoisted by an Australian Force at Bougainville, an island in the Solomon Group, and a Union Force re-occupied, unopposed, Walfisch Bay on Christmas Day.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Crown Prince of Serbia has issued an Army Order declaring the country free of invaders.
Flight Commander Hewlett has been saved by a Dutch trawler in the North Sea.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Jan. 1, 5.45 a.m.

Artillery fighting turned to our advantage in the region between La Bassée and Crecy. Between Albert and Roye, in the Verneuil region, and in the vicinity of Craonne, the enemy attacked violently nearly all the front. In La Grurie wood he gained, at a certain point, some 50 metres, but we counter-attacked immediately.

We repulsed brilliantly during the night of the 30th and 31st six very violent counter-attacks between the Meuse and the Moselle. Aeroplanes bombarded Metz and Arnville stations. We continue to progress in Steinbach.

The heads of the Allied States have exchanged telegrams of congratulation, expressing certainty of ultimate victory.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 119 states:—

In the Nieuport region the Germans bombarded St. Georges without result. In the Albert and Roye regions, also on the Aisne, artillery fighting prevailed. The enemy gained about 50 metres in the La Grurie wood, but the French troops counter-attacked immediately.

Very violent artillery fighting prevailed in the Verdun region; the Germans bombarded systematically nearly all the villages. We silenced a German battery.

The Germans delivered, between the Meuse and the Moselle, on the night of the 30th and the morning of the 31st, six very violent attacks in order to again take trenches previously conquered by the French troops. The Germans were repulsed everywhere, leaving 400 killed on the battlefield. French aviators bombarded Metz and Arnville railway stations. The French maintained their success at Steinbach.

The German artillery showed, on the 31st, great activity all the morning. Our batteries took a real advantage and secured superiority over the enemy's in the afternoon.

Pope Appeals to Kaiser to Terminate a Disastrous Year by Charitable Act.

Jan. 3, 4.5 a.m.

His Holiness the Pope has telegraphed to the Kaiser, appealing to his feelings of Christian charity to terminate a disastrous year and begin the new year with an act of imperial generosity by accepting the proposal for an exchange of prisoners, who are unfit for military service, between the belligerents.

The Kaiser, replying, assured the Pope that the proposal finds his full sympathy. He says:—"The feelings of Christian charity which inspired this proposal correspond thoroughly with my own conviction and desires."

Allies Reduce the Distance to Berlin.

Jan. 3, 6.30 p.m.

A Paris official communique states:—

We maintained to the north of the Lys all the positions we had recently won. The enemy only displayed activity in the Zonnebeke district, where there was a violent bombardment.

There was almost complete quiet from the Lys to Arras.

An artillery engagement took place in the Albert and Roye districts.

Our infantry progressed 500 metres in La Boiselle.

Sharp artillery engagements were fought from the Oise to the Meuse, and we made 300 metres progress at Perthes-les-Hurlus.

There were infantry engagements at Beauséjour, where we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Great activity was displayed at Bois de la Grurie, where the Germans made two unsuccessful attacks. There was also artillery activity on the heights of the Meuse, and we gained some ground to the north-east of Troyon and Bois-le-Prete. We occupied one of the enemy's trenches in the Vosges, near Colles-sur-Plain.

There were artillery engagements at Banje-Sipt and in the valley of Fave.

Our gains in the Thann district were maintained.

We bombarded a German train at Altkirch railway station and did some destruction to the railway line between Dierspach and Dierspach.

Speaking generally, an appreciable relaxation is noticeable in our offensive, which must be attributed to the incessant rains and soaking soil, which are everywhere rendering operations almost impossible.

Germans Driven from Trenches and Captured by Russians.

Jan. 3, 6 a.m.

A Petrograd official communique states:—

We continue to repulse the German attacks on the Bzura-Rawka front, despite the enemy's heavy artillery and bombs.

The Germans captured some trenches between Wloszczowa and Kielce, after severe fighting, but they were driven out by an attack from their rear, in which the Russians captured several hundred prisoners.

The Russians took positions at Uzok Pass, capturing a thousand prisoners.

The Austrian retreat at Bukovina is assuming the character of a rout.

Intercession Services.

Jan. 3, 4.5 p.m.

There were crowded congregations of all denominations at the intercession services held to-day.

The services were most impressive, especially at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Abbey, and concluded with the National Anthem.

There were also special services held at Westminster Cathedral.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions yesterday:—]

Diplomatic Service Rewarded.

Jan. 2, 12.5 a.m.

The Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred on Mr. Charles Alfred Bell, for service in connection with the Tibetan Conference.

Survivors from the Formidable.

Jan. 2, 10.10 p.m.

The Admiralty has issued another list of survivors from the Formidable, bringing the total up to 201.

Cutter Rescues Sixty Men.

Jan. 2, 10.10 p.m.

The additional survivors from the Formidable, included in the latest total, reached Lyme Regis in a cutter.

There were originally about sixty on board, but it is believed that some perished; others were in an exhausted condition.

Aeroplanes Pay East France a Visit.

Jan. 2.

German aeroplanes visited various places in Eastern France, on Saturday, including Nancy, but were driven off.

Nothing Fresh to Report.

Jan. 2.

The Paris communique states there is nothing fresh to report, except a violent night fusillade against French trenches east of Vermeilles and north of Chaulnes, and an unsuccessful German attack west of the forest of Consenvoye.

American Business Protest.

January 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that various business interests have protested against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Austrian Monitors Active.

Jan. 5, 5.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade reports that four Austrian monitors, on Thursday evening, bombarded the fortress of Belgrade and the banks of the rivers Sava and Danube.

Flight-Commander Hewlett Congratulated.

Jan. 2, 5.20 a.m.

The King has telegraphed to Flight-Commander Hewlett:—"I am delighted to hear you are safe and heartily congratulate you."

King's Greetings to United States.

Jan. 2, 5.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that President Wilson's New Year greetings, from the heads of various states, included the following from King George:—"Heartiest good wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the United States, to which we are united by such close ties of friendship and intimacy."

A Three Days' Report.

Jan. 2, 11.55 a.m.

The Press Bureau eye-witness says that on the 28th the hurricane was followed by a violent thunderstorm.

Nothing notable has taken place, the weather and waterlogged ground not favouring operations.

The French progressed elsewhere, capturing St. Georges and inflicting heavy losses.

On December 29 our right gradually advanced and recovered much ground occupied by the enemy during the previous week.

Our progress on the right was maintained on December 30.

On the 31st there was equally uneventful fighting over a perfect labyrinth of excavations, when slackness of troops made it hard work strengthening and constructing fresh defences.

Russian Success in Bukovina.

Jan. 2, 2.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that, despite stubborn resistance, we have taken the enemy's earthworks at the village of Mechanka in the region of Goritz, taking three thousand prisoners, sixty-eight officers, four guns and six quick-firers.

The engagement continues with furious counter-attacks, which we have repulsed.

We have occupied Stremetz and Radatz in Bukovina.

Violent Artillery Engagements.

Jan. 2, 5.25 p.m.

The Paris communique states that the enemy delivered numerous attacks; all these were repulsed.

A most violent artillery engagement took place to the north of the Lys, particularly over the dunes near Nieuport and Zonnebeke.

The enemy has discontinued his counter-attacks against St. Georges and all our gains have been maintained.

There have been artillery duels throughout the whole regions of Arras, Albert and Roye.

The Germans blew up two caissons between Besunetz and Achicourt, and we responded by blowing up their trenches at Parvillers and Laboiselle, and silenced their machine-guns at Fricourt.

The communique continues:—"Our artillery showed good results on the Aisne, silencing the enemy's batteries and dispersing concentrations of men."

We established ourselves on the plateau of Nouvron in the pits of mine explosions, where the Germans were unable to dislodge us.

The enemy violently bombarded the region of Rheims.

We carried a wood in the Perthes district; the Germans made no counter-attack.

Local sapping in Bois de La Grurie, yesterday, was resultless.

We regained a portion of the lost ground, strongly holding other positions. We retained positions won at Woivre and progressed in Bois le Pretre.

Our troops repulsed an attack, three kilometres north-east of Badonvillers, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy.

The latter also sustained severe casualties at Steinbach, where we carried three more lines of houses.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Serbia is now declared free of invaders.

Great losses have been inflicted on the Germans at Beauséjour.

The Allies have gained further ground at several points.

The Austrian retreat at Bukovina is assuming the character of a rout.

Lord Wimborne has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In France an appreciable relaxation of the enemy's efforts is noticeable.

The Turks claim to have captured Ardahan after a sanguinary battle with the Russians.

The Turks are reported to have suffered enormous losses in the battle round Strykmysh.

The French have occupied German trenches in the Vosges and bombarded a German train at Altkirch.

There were crowded congregations at the intercession services in the churches at home yesterday.

The death is announced from typhoid of Mr. Percy Illingworth, the Chief Liberal Whip.

The Kaiser has sympathetically responded to an appeal by the Pope to accept the proposal of an exchange of prisoners unfit for military service.

NEWS.

Local sport is reported in this issue.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

"Jottings by the Way" will be found on page 5.

Latest donations to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund are acknowledged to-day.

The Fairy Ballet presented at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night was a great success.

Yesterday was observed as a Day of Intercession in the various Churches of the Colony.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and the judgment in a Shanghai share transaction appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.
A.D.C. Matinee, Theatre Royal
"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"
—4.30 p.m.
Sale of Woollen Suit Lengths
—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—
11.30 a.m.

Saturday, January 30.
Garden Fete, H.K. University.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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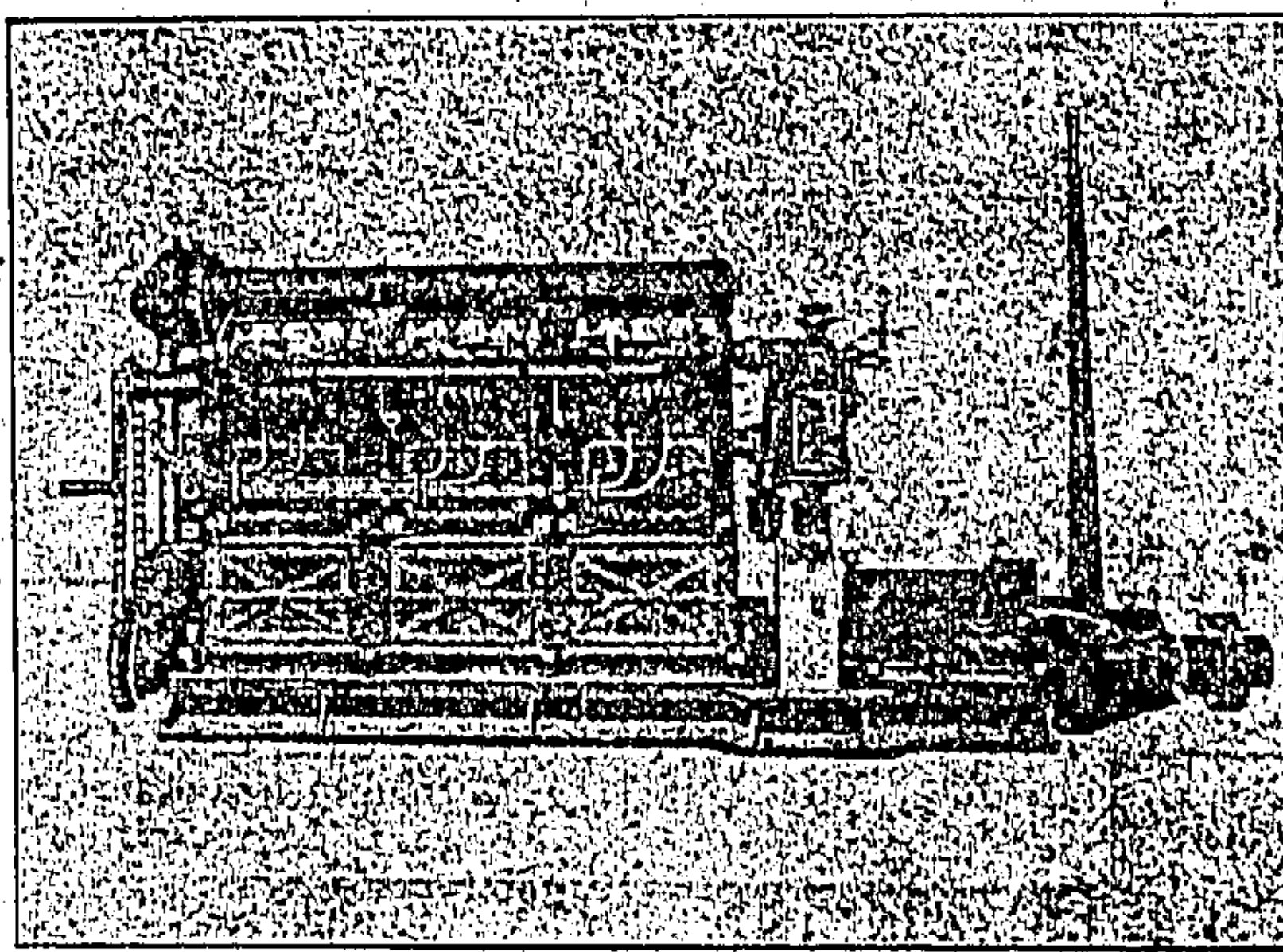
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OUR
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South China Morning Post.

The Outlook in China. Hitherto the Republic has muddled along, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, has muddled along fairly well, but the time has come when its affairs must be placed upon a sound and stable footing. This can only be done by the sinking of petty differences and the united effort of the best talent the country possesses. In the step that has been taken so soon after the failure of the so-called Manchu plot, the strong hand of the President once again reveals itself. Recent legislation, the extension of the term of office of the President, the widening of his powers, the success of the internal loan, the growing confidence of the people, the pacification of the provinces, the increasing revenue collections and now the co-operation of the best of the Manchus in the work of administration all point to a brighter and more contented future for China.

Daily Press.

The American Note.

Were it not for the close ties of friendship and of kinship which exist between the United States and Great Britain, not to mention the existence of a Treaty of Arbitration, the strong Note which the American Government has addressed to Great Britain on the subject of the "unwarranted interference" of British warships with her commerce would be a much more disturbing factor in the war than it really is. The Note itself declares that the representations are made in the most friendly spirit, and emphasis was laid on this fact by the American Ambassador in London when delivering the Note to the British Government. We can readily accept the assurances of the leading American papers that no deep feeling of hostility to Great Britain prompted the Note, and that the question is simply one of vigilant safeguarding of neutral rights. We have very little doubt that with equal frankness the British reply to the Note will enlarge upon the fact that Neutral States have duties to fulfil as well as rights to safeguard. No belligerent Power wants to interfere with the "legitimate commerce" of a Neutral State, and it seems to us that a Neutral State can best protect its commerce by taking adequate measures to assure itself that the merchandise sent out from its ports is not of an enemy character.

China Mail.

Lloyd's Register and the Merchant Fleet.

As is known the world over, Lloyd's Register occupies a unique position in relation to the world's fleet. They are the guardians in the public interest of the safety of all who go down to sea in ships, and the confidence with which the public view their survey of new ships, and their periodical survey of existing ships, is proved by the approach to unanimity with which shipowners classify the vessels with them with a view to such survey. The primary object is, no doubt, associated with the underwriting of the vessels against loss, but, from the public point of view, the safety of seafaring, which is established as a consequence of the issue of Lloyd's certificate carries great significance. The annual report, issued recently, is therefore of wide interest, as it shows not only the ramifications of Lloyd's but the developments which are taking place in connection with the merchant marine under their watchful care.

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MARRIAGE.

OLIPHANT—CRAWFORD.—At the Union Church, on Saturday, 2nd January, 1915, by the Rev. C. Bone, Thomas Oliphant, Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., to Susan Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford; Braemar, Fairlie, Scotland.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1915.

A GRAND WORK.

The great war is making many calls on the purses of the charitable, and though each and every one of the Funds which have been opened deserve support, it is no straining of the truth to say that no cause is more worthy of a large response than that of relieving the distress among the thousands of Belgian refugees who have been driven out of the land they love by hordes of barbarous invaders. Of all the nations now at war none has suffered anything like the horrors and indignities which have fallen to the lot of the noble-souled Belgians. Faced by invasion from a cruel, heartless and over-bearing nation, they offered a resistance, in an effort to preserve their freedom and their independence, which has never been excelled in the history of the world, and although they were unable to prevent the eventual occupation of the greater part of their country by the enemy, we all know how the fight put up by their gallant soldiers gave Britain and France time to consolidate and organise their forces and thus to shatter all hopes of the success of the great scheme of invasion on which the Germans had set their hearts.

To-day ninety per cent. of Belgian territory is in enemy hands. The land has been over-run by brutes who have wrecked homes, murdered the innocent and committed crimes and outrages too horrible and revolting to dwell upon. The remnant of the nation is scattered, but it will ever be laid to the credit of the British and French people that in the hour of the Belgians' great need they came nobly to the rescue, succouring the distressed, sheltering the homeless, feeding the hungry and finding work for the workless. And in reading the Home papers one notices, with deep satisfaction that, once the call was made, there was no delay in organising this splendid work of charity. Indeed, from the remotest country parishes proffered help has come, in many instances every provision being made for the reception of the homeless even before the central organisations had more refugees to send. Not only have furniture, bedding, clothes, provisions, etc., been provided in abundance, but everything has been done adequately and comfortably to provide for families for very many months ahead. Those who have interested themselves in this work have had afforded them endless evidence that there are plenty of homes and work for distressed Belgians in England. In fact, there seems no limit to the practical sympathy which the English people are ready to show to the Belgians, and we may take it that the same remark applies equally to the French people. This is a noble work. Its aim is that, when at last the Belgians are restored to their homes, they shall go back as fit as possible, and suffering no wrong or injustice which can be humanly averted.

Our Pavements.

Once again, and for somewhere about the hundredth time, we would like to hint to the ruling powers of this Colony that Europeans sometimes like to walk on the pavements, but are often debarred therefrom by the performances of Chinese, with special reference to the coolie element. The coolies are not alone to blame for making a public spittoon of the side-walks, nor are they the sole offenders as regards carrying umbrellas under the arm or over the shoulder in such a manner as to threaten serious damage to the person walking behind them. But the wearing of hats a couple of feet in diameter while on the pavement, and the carrying of bamboo poles at any and every angle, is, of course, an offence peculiar to the coolie class. It is monstrous that European ratepayers should be subjected, in their own quarter of the city—if, poor wretches, they may be said to have a quarter—to having the end of a bamboo jammed in their faces, or should have to turn off the footway into the road, in order to make room for coolies who insist on wearing their huge rain-hats even when sheltered by the verandahs above. Men can, and sometimes do, take the law into their own hands and hint, ever so gently, to these interlopers that their place is not on the sidewalk, but ladies cannot; and we have, on various occasions, seen Englishwomen step into the road in order to make way for these people.

The Anglicising of Foreign Place Names.

A Home paper comments on the fact that while Paris, Marseille, Avours etc. have a recognized English pronunciation or spelling, as the case may be, Calais is still known to Britishers by its own (or something like its own) pronunciation. Our contemporary does not offer an explanation of the point, nor, if it came to that, have we ever met anyone who could satisfactorily account for this or for many other vagaries of English speech. The fact is that, over foreign place names there is no final rule, and one has to go with the majority where the pronouncing of them is concerned. The Britisher who dropped the "s" in Paris would certainly be dismissed as a hopeless prig; but if he sounded the "s" in Calais he would be regarded as an ignorant person. With Britishers in general, custom is pretty much the same as law, and so, to the end of the chapter, we shall probably go on talking about Marseilles, Bologn, Algers etc.; and the purists will have to be content with the fact that at least no one can go very far wrong over Dieppe and Aix.

Encouraging Burglars.

A few days ago we called attention to the fact that, at night ladders, of convenient sizes for burglars, are left out in the streets of Kowloon by some public body, and that they are left alongside the walls of European residences. It must be regrettable to the authority responsible for the custody of the people's safety to find that the ladders have not been made use of by the Sykes' fraternity in our midst. With the object of spurring the men who go go-burgling, the number of ladders has now been increased and, in places where there were single ladders, there are now couples, and, in some places, three. We look forward to the police reports in a day or two, for appreciation of the advantages rogues enjoy by living in a British Colony.

"I Drown 'em."

A young fellow called on a dealer in dogs one day and said: "I'm looking for a certain kind of dog, but I don't know the name of it." "Can you describe it?" asked the dealer. "I have nearly all kinds for sale." "Well," said the young man, thoughtfully, "I want a kind of dog about so high and so long," as he designated the size. "It's a kind of greyhound, an' yet it ain't a greyhound," either, because his tail is shorter than any of the greyhounds, an' his nose is shorter, an' he ain't so slim round the body. But still he's a kind of greyhound." Do you keep any such dogs?" "No, I do not," replied the dog man. "I drown 'em!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

DAY BY DAY.

DON'T BE WAITING TILL THE MORROW
ALL HAS PASSED AWAY;
DON'T BE WAITING TILL TO-MORROW,
SMILE A BIT TO-DAY,
WHEN THE CLOUDS ALL DULL
AND DREARY
HANG ABOUT THE EARTH.
THAT IS WHEN A GREETING
OFTEN
COMES FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH—
Gilmore.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60;
overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 52;
heavy fog.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow
per s.s. Chiyo Maru at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 40 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.1-16d.

Organ Recital.

Mr. Denman Fuller is to give another of his organ recitals at St. John's Cathedral on Monday next.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 19 amounted to 66,023.33 tons and the sales during the period to 55,905.21 tons.

Catholic Activity.

The January number of the *Bulletin of the Catholic Women's League* is full of news concerning Catholic activities in the Diocese. It includes interesting articles on the Coming Year, on the late Robert Hugh Benson and on E. nestine Lombardi, while there is a most readable account of the Bishop's visitation to interior churches.

Wedding.

An interesting wedding was solemnized at the Union Church on Saturday, when Mr. Thomas Oliphant, of the Dairy Farm, was married to Miss Susan Maria Crawford, who recently arrived in the Colony from Scotland. There was a large attendance of friends, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Bone. The bride, who was charmingly attired, was given away by Mr. A. Stevenson, while Miss Frances Stevenson was the bridesmaid. Mr. D. Gow was best man. After the wedding ceremony a largely-attended reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Sassoon's Villa, Pokfulam.

The Late Captain Birdwood.

Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood, Indian Army, Assistant Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, was killed in action in the operations at Baer. He was the youngest of five sons of the late Mr. Herbert M. Birdwood, C. S. I., Bombay Government, all of whom served in the Indian Army. The late officer received his first commission in July, 1898, was posted to the 1st Gurkhas, and served both in the China expedition to suppress the Boxers in 1900, and in the Tibet expedition of 1903-4, obtaining his captaincy in July, 1907.

British Engineers' Association.

It is interesting to learn that, notwithstanding the war in Europe, the British Engineers' Association, which is composed of a large and important section of the engineering firms in Great Britain, maintains its excellent financial position. Of course the Association's activity in China has been somewhat curtailed as a result of the war, but steps have been taken to prepare for a resumption of full activity when conditions approach to the normal. During the absence of the Chief Commissioner, Captain Fitzhugh, who has placed himself at the disposal of the British War Office, Mr. Alexander Ramsay has been appointed to act as Commissioner in China.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

KAISER EMBRACES CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

The Battle Going Well on all Fronts.

So the Kaiser has indicated that he is a disciple of Christian Charity. His Holiness the Pope has telegraphed to the Imperial One, the ally of Heaven, appealing to his feelings of Christian charity to terminate a disastrous year, and to begin the New Year with an act of Imperial generosity by accepting the proposal of an exchange of prisoners, who are unfit for military service, between the belligerent nations. The Imperial One replied assuring the Pope that "the proposal finds him in full sympathy" and that the feelings of Christian charity which inspired this proposal corresponded thoroughly "with my own conviction and desires." If this is a declaration of conversion, then the Christian world will no doubt suffer to bear it. The Imperial mind, agitated by the spectres of Kullar, the soul affrighted with the enormity of its iniquities, have probably coerced the sinner to cry out from the inferno of mental anguish, but William in the past has been about as inconsistent as the weather. Still, if he really intends to make an effort in the direction of good, the accepted believers in Christian charity will extend the hand of assistance, but before doing so they must seek his bona fides. The ordinary mind cannot grasp such a turn as this, owing to its gigantic nature. The destroyer of the houses of God, the desecrator of the altars of God, the murderer of the ministers of God, to adopt sackcloth and ashes! Its greatness dwarfs all that the mind can conceive. Still, there is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth.

Applying the Pressure.

Everywhere along the whole battle-front, east and west, the Allied forces are closing in on the enemy. Serbia now is declared free of him, and slowly, yet successfully, he is being driven out of France and Russia, and even his grip on brave Belgium is weakening. In Alsace matters are progressing wonderfully well. At Altkirch we find that the French have bombarded a German train; this is indisputably knocking at the enemy's door. From the commencement of the war till a few weeks ago, the fighting not being in Germany, it was comparatively easy matter to hoodwink the people in the interior with all manner of "victories," but when the people begin to hear the boom of the guns and have to flee from their terrible effects and take shelter in the interior, the task of bluffing will become a very difficult matter indeed. With all the threats of taking London etc., there is, as yet, no exodus from that city to the inland towns.

Loss of the Formidable.

The sinking of H.M.S. Formidable is a loss which is hard to bear, since, with the exception of the Bulwark, which was of the same class, she is the biggest warship wiped out since the war began. But lives of men are always more precious than loss of material; hence we grieve more for the five hundred or so of our splendid seamen who have gone down with the ship than for the ship itself. As to the latter, we must accept the melancholy loss as one of the inevitable consequences of the war. There is one thing about it, however, and that is that we can afford to lose a battleship now and then much more so than Germany can. It was only some six weeks ago that Mr. Churchill announced that the maximum reinforcement of ships which Germany could receive up to the end of 1915 was three, while in the same period we should receive fifteen ships of maximum power. What is more, he added that we could afford to lose one super-Dreadnought every month for twelve months and still be in as good a position as we were at the beginning of the war. In the light of that statement, the loss of the Formidable can be borne with the comforting knowledge that the strength of our Navy suffers to no appreciable extent.

THE FAIRY BALLET.

"SNOW-WHITE AND THE FROG PRINCE."

Magnificent Production on Behalf of Belgian Relief Fund.

Childhood days were recalled at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, when the A. D. C. staged "Snow-white and the Frog Prince," a most delightful fairy ballet in three parts. The production, which was something of a novelty to Hongkong, was in aid of a most worthy cause, the Belgian Relief Fund. There was a crowded house to witness the performance. Much in the way of hard work and patient training is called for in order to present successfully such a piece. There is such a mass of detail to be fitted together before the general effect can be obtained that an amateur body might well think twice before embarking on the undertaking. But it can truthfully be recorded that the Hongkong A. D. C. surmounted any and every difficulty which presented itself, and the untiring efforts of those behind the scenes, as well as of those who appeared before the house, were acknowledged to the full by an audience which gave constant evidence of its delight as the pretty story was unfolded.

The tale itself, of how the jealous Queen sought to remove Snow-white, her rival in beauty, and of how the latter was sheltered by the tiny men of the caves and wooed by the Frog Prince, has already been told in our columns; suffice it to say that it served to the full the purpose of a framework on which to arrange a series of most brilliant spectacular effects and to realise the aim of bringing back to memory the old familiar characters of our fairy-tale books. As in the case of the "Blue Bird," so recently produced by the A. D. C., the success of the piece depends in a large measure on scenic effects and on the acting of children—two factors which would dissuade many an amateur society from launching out on such an experiment. Happily, however, the Hongkong A. D. C. commands the willing services of quite a number of artistically-inclined ladies and gentlemen, while it also has at its disposal a body of clever and painstaking juveniles who take a keen delight in the favourite pastime of every child—playing at being someone else. And, what is equally essential in this type of performance, it can always look to the assistance, among its older members, of vocalists and dancers of more than ordinary merit. It is the combined efforts of these which make the successful production of such pieces as "The Blue Bird" and the Fairy Ballet possible.

Of the three main scenes in the Fairy Ballet it would be difficult to say which is the most striking, though for impressiveness the Dwarves' Cave, especially when its little dwellers are flitting about it, would be hard to beat. The two other scenes—in which sylvan beauty is predominant—are also magnificently done. Each and every one of the three are indeed, superb, and to Mr. F. Grissell, who painted them, the utmost praise is due. The lighting effects, too, were beautiful throughout.

Coming to the performers, it is only right and proper that the work of the two principal characters should be first mentioned. Little Miss Agnes Bishop had the part of "Snow-white," and she played it with a rare appreciation of what was required of her. Those who saw "The Blue Bird" will remember how well this little maid acted, and the highest praise that can now be bestowed on her is to say that she thoroughly well upheld the reputation then established. Mr. Reginald Brown's representation of The Frog could not possibly have been bettered, and to good acting he added good singing, which won for him much favour from the audience. Mrs. Somerville Dobie is already known as a most accomplished actress, and she was quite at her best as the Queen, whether when consulting the magic

mirror in her gorgeous apartments or, disguised as an old pedlar woman, seeking the downfall of her lovely rival. Most of the others taking part filled several roles in the course of the play. Miss L. White had five parts in all. Her chief work was vocal, and as the Sandman and a Spirit of Spring she was responsible for some very fine solos. All her songs were sung in sweet taste and with most happy expression. Mrs. J. Robertson also had many parts to interpret, and both in singing and dancing she did splendid work. As the Nightingale and as an attendant of the Queen she was entrusted with two very fine songs, and she rendered them in a way which showed that she is making great progress as a vocalist. Miss D. Wilkins and Mrs. Squair followed up their recent successes as dainty dancers by some very clever and much-appreciated turns, while mention must also be made here of little Miss Mary Hyde, whose Dragon Fly dance was marvellously executed. Other members of the caste who did well were Messrs T. W. Bill and R. A. Stokes, as huntsmen; Mr. H. G. Jenson, as the Prince; and Mr. R. A. Stokes, as Sunray; while, in addition to the other ladies mentioned, Miss Winifred Morgan took part in some of the many dances. There was quite a host of children on the stage at one time or another, representing elves, leaves and dew, moon-moths, frogs, cave-dwellers, rabbits, bluebells, etc. They did all that was required of them in faultless manner. Special mention should be made of W. Mace, J. Craig, S. Garrod and W. Cleaves, as the frogs; Bernard Caldwell, Arthur Dean, Walter Blair, Amorelle Cleaves, Robbie Talbot, Frank Talbot and Bessie Blair, as the "cave-dwellers"; and Dolly Haynes, Millie Haynes, Gladys Woolley and Mabel Musso, as rabbits; they interpreted their parts really wonderfully. The other children taking part, and who were responsible for some very pretty dancing, were: Mary Hyde, Mabel Silas, Mary Brinton, Doris Winterbank, Annie Tolan, Rosie Tolan, Florence Rosser, Marie Souza, Phyllis D'Almada e Castro, Lizzie Tolan, Veronica Butterfield, Kattie Blair, Hilda Hatcher, Ernie Woolley, Eileen Stabbings, and Annie Miller. A dainty little mite, Kattie Blair, represented a Belgian soldier lost in one of the acts, and, despite her tender years, she scored a huge success.

The music for the occasion was selected, arranged and partly written by Mr. Denman Fuller, who was at the piano throughout. He exercised admirable discretion in his choice of melodies, while his playing was most sympathetic. It should be remarked that during the rehearsals Mrs. J. R. Seiter kindly assisted at the piano. The costumes, which were exquisite, were designed and executed by Mrs. J. Somerville Dobie, assisted by Mrs. D. K. Blair, and to these ladies not a little of the success of the production is due. The former also arranged the ballet, having the valued aid of Mrs. Squair and Miss Morgan. Mr. W. A. Cornell was electrician, while Messrs E. M. Raymond and F. W. Gibbins were the stage assistants. The whole piece was produced by Mr. Walter Siegler, to whom theatre-goers are once more indebted for endless thought and energy expended on their behalf.

We understand that the proceeds of Saturday's performance, and of the matinee on Wednesday next, are to be forwarded to Lady Lugard, who is taking a keen interest in the relief work among Belgian refugees.

Duke of Cumberland in an Asylum.

Copenhagen, November 18.—Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and father of the Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of the Kaiser, who has been reported missing several weeks, has been discovered wandering about in a demented condition. It is reported that the horrors of war have affected the prince's brain and that he is now confined to an asylum.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"A ban on the placing of property in the San Francisco police. Officers will render themselves liable to trial." It is difficult for us who live in Hongkong, where a policeman ever uses a sniggering expression than "Bother!" or "Dear me!" to conceive of the necessity for such a measure.

"The victory, complete as it was, did not entirely crush the Russian army," says a recent *Ostasiatische Lloyd* wire. We feel there must be truth in this statement, for more recent wires tell of petty achievements by the miserable little remnant that contrived to escape.

Last Tuesday's *Telegraph* had the heading "Muzzling Bill for Manila." In reply to enquiries we would state that the bill relates to dogs.

"Has there been a job-line sale of dress clothes?" asked a man at a Hongkong picture-house on New Year's night, as his gaze wandered before and behind during the interval. But he was quite one of those common persons, unaccustomed to the usages of high society; doubtless he knew no better.

The "League of the Khaki Button" has been started in England. "Everyone wearing the button pledge himself not to stand anyone a drink, and not to be stood a drink, until after peace is declared." The first part of the pledge will be quite easy for some people to keep, even without going to the expense of buying the button.

The Kaiser has wired the Pope: "Your proposal corresponds thoroughly with my own convictions and desires." This we take leave to doubt. No Pope, other than Rodrigo Borgia, of pious memory, could make a proposal that would correspond to any conviction or desire of our Willy's.

"There has been progress of an apparently marked nature in Champagne," is the wire which our educated Number One compositor set up, on New Year's Eve. As he spelled Champagne with a small "C" he evidently thought the message was to go down under local news—for the following day's issue.

We never like the *Daily Mail* better than when it is "pennypainting" a church or funeral scene. Its latest is that "the choir glided into the music of the hymn." At last we understand what is meant by the poetry of motion.

"The Franco-German War." By Major General Maurice, \$14.70. "The Franco-German War." By Field Marshal von Moltke, \$4. So German-made goods are still cheaper than British. Or is it that one has to pay ten dollars extra in order to get the truth?

A Lancashire paper reminds its readers that, out of the price of every quart of beer sold, one halfpenny goes to the State. Eh, ha Gloom, lads; now's the time to shoe yer luv o' country!

A Berlin paper says that two thousand flautists, oboists and cornet-players in that city are out of employment. This must be another German lie. We really cannot believe that that number of "blow-hards" can find nothing to do in the Fatherland just now.

"A Holy War against the Allies." Amsterdam, November 18.—According to a Berlin despatch, the Kaiser has sent the following telegram to the Crown Prince: "The 'Sheikh-ul-Islam' has published a few (a declaration of sacred law), according to which every Mussulman must as a religious duty fight to the uttermost against England, Russia and France, oppressors of Islam. This fight, to be distributed throughout the entire Mohammedan world, is now proclaimed to pilgrims in Mecca. This means a holy war for the whole Islamic world."

WILLIAM.

LOCAL SPORT.

The Latest Football League Matches.

In the first division of the Hongkong League the Hongkong P. C. got the better of the Navy on Saturday in a well contested game, securing its first victory of the season by two clear goals. The performance is all the more noteworthy by reason of the fact that the Navy had a particularly strong combination, which failed to make headway, owing to a failure to take advantage of opportunities when they were offered.

The football displayed by both teams was well above the average and was characterised by a complete understanding between the attack and defence on both sides. From some goal work on the left, Stalker put up the first goal of the game, and, though the Navy tried all they knew to equalise, they found Barlow their match at defence.

It was towards the end of the game that Stalker added the second goal of the match with a short, nicely-placed ground shot. This put the issue of the match well out of doubt and relieved the minds of the Club defence which had, at times, a very anxious job. The Club is to be congratulated on its win, which was only brought about by a performance of a very high order and one which reflected the greatest credit upon all concerned.

Police v. R. G. A. The Police put up a good performance by drawing, with the doughty R. G. A., though their "one goal all" draw savoured somewhat of luck. Grimmett scored for the Police, and in the last stages of the second half the Artillery levelled matters through the agency of Swan.

Second Division Matches. Two matches were played in the second division of the League, St. Joseph's defeating the Confucian Society by two goals to nil, the scorer of both points being L. L. Goldenberg; and Lam Leong beating Queen's College by a similar score.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. The Rest. A very interesting match took place on Friday and Saturday between the Hongkong Cricket Club and a team representing the Rest of the Colony. The latter team secured the honours of the game, two innings a-side being played on the first day and one on the second. The Rest did remarkably well in each innings, putting up scores to which the Club never effectively replied. The highest scores were those of Major Robertson, 91; J. V. Braga, 61; Major Robertson, 51; and, for the Club, Major Bowen, 33; H. H. Taylor and E. S. R. Mitchell, 29 each. Bowling for the Rest, Reed did extremely well, taking three for 15 in the first, five for 43 in the second, and six for 35 in the third innings.

The scores were as follow:—
The Rest.
Matthews, c Stokes, b Taylor 35
J. P. Robinson, c Anderson... 11
R. A. Carvalho, c Mitchell, b Maas... 17
F. L. R. Munn, c Mitchell, b Maas... 10
F. de la Torre, c Pearce, b Taylor 34
F. A. Biden, b Taylor... 6
J. V. Braga, c Bowen, b Anderson... 16
Major Robertson, c Pearce, b Stokes... 22
Reed, c Maas, b Taylor... 0
J. H. Mead, c Taylor, b Stokes... 5
R. E. O. Bird, not out... 5
Extras... 5
Total... 161

2nd Innings.
Matthews, l.b.w. b Anderson 14
Robinson, c Stokes, b Taylor 0
Carvalho, b Taylor... 0
Munn, b Anderson... 6
de la Torre, c Hooper, b Sayer... 27
Biden, c Sayer, b Stokes... 14
Braga, c Maas, b Sayer... 1
Robertson, b Sayer... 91
Reed, c Stokes, b Anderson... 15
Mead, b Anderson... 0
Bird, not out... 30
Extras... 28
Total... 226

3rd Innings.
Robertson, c Stokes, b Sayer... 51
Biden, c Maas, b Anderson... 8
Carvalho, b Stokes... 18
de la Torre, l.b.w. b Sayer... 7
Matthews, c Sutton... 13

TELEGRAMS.

LORD WIMBORNE.

APPOINTED TO IRELAND.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.") London, Received Jan. 4.
It is officially announced that Lord Wimborne has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

[Ivor Bertie Guest, 1st Baron Wimborne, was born in 1835 and received his present title in 1880. He is a large landowner, his estates comprising some 83,000 acres. He it was who raised the Polo Team which was successful in the last international matches in the United States.]

NATION'S LOSS.

CHIEF GOVERNMENT WHIP DEAD.

London, Received Jan. 4.
The death is announced from typhoid fever of Mr. P. H. Illingworth, M.P., Shipley Division, chief Liberal whip. He was born at Bradford in 1869, was educated at Cambridge and married a daughter of the late Mr. George Osate of Paisley. Three days ago he was made a Privy Councillor, being among those receiving New Year honours.

Braga, not out... 61
Munn, c and b Sayer... 1
Reed, c and b Anderson... 10
Robinson, not out... 6
Extras... 18
Total (for 8 wickets) 104

Bird and Mead did not bat.
Bowling.
1st Innings.
O. M. R. W.

Anderson... 6 2 21 2
Stokes... 12 2 30 2
Sayer... 1 0 10 0
Taylor... 11 2 27 4
Maas... 10 0 68 2
2nd Innings.
Taylor... 17 3 65 2
Anderson... 17 1 62 4
Stokes... 10 2 26 1
Sayer... 6 1 22 3
Maas... 3 0 22 0
3rd Innings.
Taylor... 7 0 25 0
Anderson... 10 0 59 2
Sayer... 4 0 6 4
Stokes... 7 2 24 1
Maas... 2 0 18 0

H.K.C.C.
1st Innings.
T. E. Pearce, retired hurt... 21
G. A. Sayer, c Bird, b de Rome 5
M. Maas, b Bird... 3
R. N. Anderson, b de Rome 11
Bowen, b Reed... 2
C. A. Hooper, b Carvalho... 23
S. S. Moore, c Reed, b Carvalho... 8
R. A. Stokes, b Reed... 4
F. Sutton, c Reed, b Bird... 4
E. S. R. Mitchell, b Reed... 12
H. H. Taylor, not out... 7
Extras... 12
Total... 116

2nd Innings.
Sayer, c Robinson, b Reed... 17
Bowen, c Reed, b Carvalho... 33
Maas, b Reed... 2
Moore, run out... 15
Anderson, c Braga, b Reed... 1
Mitchell, c Robinson, b Reed... 2
Taylor, run out... 29
Stokes, c and b Bird... 26
Hooper, b Bird... 0
Sutton, not out... 5
Thursfield, b Reed... 20
Extras... 10
Total... 168

3rd Innings.
Bowen, run out... 0
Moore, c Matthews, b Bird... 2
Stokes, c Robinson, b Reed... 4
Thursfield, c Munn, b Bird... 1
Maas, c de Rome, b Bird... 0
Anderson, c Braga, b Reed... 4
Taylor, b Reed... 2
Sayer, l.b.w. b Reed... 14
Mitchell, c Matthews, b Reed 20
Sutton, not out... 5
Hooper, b Bird... 5
Extras... 9
Total... 71

Bowling.
1st Innings.
O. M. R. W.
de Rome... 9 0 40 2
de Rome... 9 1 28 2
Reed... 6 1 0 15 3
Carvalho... 5 0 21 2
2nd Innings.
de Rome... 4 1 20 0
Reed... 13 2 14 2
Reed... 17 2 43 5
Carvalho... 5 0 26 1
3rd Innings.
Reed... 13 3 35 6
Bird... 12 2 5 31 3

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well-known collector, Mr. Lah Van Koo).

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday & Saturday the 8th & 9th January, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sun to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwoong Periods, comprising:—5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figurines, etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming). Large bronze vases, Sung. Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff Bottles. Porcelain & Agate Snuff Bottles. Green & Red Jade Ornaments. Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decorations & Blackwood screens with blue & white & 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Soochow Red Wood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

WAR ITEMS.

The Defence of Ypres. London, Dec. 17.—The *Times* publishes the Army Orders relating to the work of the seventh division and the third cavalry division which landed at Ostend and Zeebrugge at the beginning of October for the relief of Antwerp, but were too late and were compelled to retire from Ghent to Ypres. The fighting of the rearguard was desperate all the way, and then they were compelled to hold Ypres against vastly superior forces, the odds being eight to one. When they were finally relieved and withdrawn it was found that only 44 infantry officers were left out of 400 who left England, and only 2,336 men out of 12,000.

General Rawlinson, in an order to the troops, rightly says that the division gained for themselves a reputation for stubbornness, valour and endurance in their defence. A German officer declared that the impression prevailed that they were fighting four British corps.—*Asahi*.

Krupp Co. Triples Stock but Cuts Dividend.

Berlin, November 18.—The capital of the Krupp company, which manufactures Germany's big guns and other war material, is to be increased from 70,000,000 to 250,000,000 marks, according to the proposal of the directors, which was submitted to a general meeting of the company at Essen on November 12. The increase is justified, it was stated, by the demands of war and by earlier enlargements of the works, purchases of coal fields and so forth, which looked up considerable capital. The new stock issue will, as usual, be taken by the Krupp family. A part of the new capital will be paid in on December 31. The directors also proposed a dividend of 12 per cent. as against the 14 per cent. declared in the previous year. The directors also signed 3,000,000 marks towards the relief of the families of soldier employees, 2,000,000 to the employees' furlough fund and 1,000,000 to the pension fund.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

An Enjoyable Function.

Among the pleasurable functions arranged by the various clubs during the festive season, that of the Civil Service Club is certainly one of the most enjoyable and the entertainment afforded to members of the Club and their wives and children this year was well up to traditions. On the field there was a large Christmas tree laden with presents for over seventy children. The gifts were distributed by Mr. O. Bood, who made an admirable "Santa Claus," while Messrs Foster, Johnson and Ward, as clowns, made continual merriment.

Under the able supervision of Mr. A. M. Thornhill, tea was served. Prizes were presented by Mrs. Francis Clark to the following: Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Lyons, Miss Boanas, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Dawson, and Mrs. Cousins. Mrs. F. Clark was afterwards presented with a bouquet by Miss Iris Thornhill, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for Dr. and Mrs. F. Clark.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH

AT

5.30 P.M.

GREAT WAR SALE

STARTS MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH

AT

MACKINTOSH'S

AND CONTINUES FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make **DRASTIC REDUCTIONS** in the prices of the whole of our new and up-to-date Autumn and Winter stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

AT

MACKINTOSH & Co's., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, 16

WM. POWELL LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

GENT'S OUTFITTERS

Newest Styles for present wear in

SOFT FELTS & VELOUR HATS

MUFFLERS, SHIRTS, TIES, WAISTCOATS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers: Fancy Goods. Diamond Merchants.

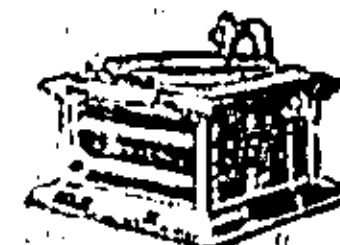
Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

MAKE THIS CHRISTMAS LAST ALL WINTER.

BUY HER HIM THEM



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA.

PRICES from \$30.00

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vœux Road.

Tel. 1322

"COME, GIVE US A TASTE OF YOUR QUALITY."—SHAKESPEARE.

"King George IV" Whisky
THE "TOP NOTCH" OF SCOTCH.



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CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA." "EMPERESS OF ASIA." via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA." "EMPERESS OF JAPAN." via Optional Atlantic Port, £65.

"MONTEAGLE." Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port, £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfern, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 19th Jan., 1915.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1914. Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 4th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 5th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
5.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | S.S. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainam, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said
Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 { WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama
Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500 { TUES., 12th Jan., at noon.
Saki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 { TUES., 26th Jan., at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thurgate Island, Townsville and Brisbane
Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 { FRI., 15th Jan., at noon.
Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500 { WEDNES., 10th Feb., at noon.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon
Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500 { FRI., 15th Jan.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
Kobe
Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohe T. 12,000 { MON., 11th Jan.

S'HAIR and Kobe
Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500 { WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama
Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 19,000 { THURS., 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.

Kobe & Yokohama
Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 21th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to.

Telephone No. 232.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...Teian5th Jan. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....Anhui5th Jan. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....Yingchow7th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 2nd Jan., 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tijpanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	S'HAIR	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	S'HAIR	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjitaroen	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'HAIR	2nd half Jan.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'HAIR	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru. 17,000 - 15 knots. 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn		29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 5th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 8th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Steamer for North Borneo.
The Ardrossan Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company launched yesterday the steamer Kinabalu, which they have built for the Sabah Steamship Company, Sandakan, British North Borneo. The vessel is 150ft. 4in. in length, 20ft. in breadth, and 10ft. 6in. in depth. She has a continuous main deck, with poop and part awning deck, topgallant foremast and bridge houses, a large passenger saloon parcelled in light oak, and large airy state-rooms on the main and the bridge decks. The machinery, which will be supplied by Messrs. McKie and Baxter, Glasgow, consists of a set of triple expansion engines having cylinders 15in., 21in., and 34in. in diameter respectively, a stroke of 24in., and a working pressure of 180lb. The vessel was named by Mrs. Plot.—Glasgow Herald.

The P. and O. s.s. India reached Plymouth on November 22, twenty hours late from Gibraltar, owing to storms. On the India were eight officers and the crew of the steamer Benmich, sunk by the Emden on Oct. 18.

The New Glenyle.
Friends and supporters of the "Glen" Line had an opportunity, on 20th and 21st ult., of inspecting the latest addition to the fleet. We have already given some particulars of the Glenyle on the occasion of her launch. S. J. is the third vessel of the name that has sailed in the fleet, each being a larger and finer specimen of Eastern trader than her forerunner. The present vessel is far ahead of her predecessors. Her passenger accommodation, which is for 32 persons, is a great advance, and she has a tasteful saloon. A feature of her cargo facilities is the large size of her seven holds, whilst her lifting capacity, by her own tackle, has already carried weights exceeding 40 tons, which is much above the average. Her 'green decks' are very ample and roomy, and suggest that if further troops are required at the present time the Glenyle appears amply adapted for such purpose. She is fitted with wireless telegraphy and carries an operator. In every respect she should well carry on past traditions of the "Glen" Line, and the firm of Messrs. McGregor, Gow, and Co., which has been responsible for its management.—London and China Express.

Blue Funnel Line.
The Blue Funnel Line (Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool) continue enlarging their fleet. Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock, have just launched for these owners the Mentor, a steel screw cargo and passenger steamer designed for the eastern service. Length 470ft., breadth 56ft., depth 35ft. 3ins., with forecastle, long bridge and poop. According to the Weekly Commercial News, while primarily intended for cargo carrying, deadweight capacity being about 10,000 tons, accommodation is provided for native passengers and for a limited number of first-class. There are 24 derricks, serving seven hatches and worked by seventeen winches; one of these derricks is capable of lifting forty-five tons. A cellular double bottom is fitted throughout, and there are two deep tanks for water ballast. She will be rigged as a two masted schooner. The construction is on the girder system, leaving clear holds. Electric light, insulated throughout, includes a searchlight for the Suez Canal. The accommodation for first-class passengers, officers and engineers is fitted with houses on the bridge deck. The long forecastle is fitted up for the native passengers. A Marconi house for wireless telegraphy is provided. The machinery consists of triple expansion engines and boilers, the cylinders being 31, 51 and 86 by 60 inch stroke, steam supplied by two double-end and one single-end boilers, having a working pressure of 195 lbs. and fitted with a forced draught. This machinery will give a speed of 15 knots.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Flindon Haddock, Kippers & Co.
ALEXANDRA CAFF.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Lienshang	Tues., 5th Jan. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 6th Jan. at 8 a.m.
KOBE	Fausang	Wed., 6th Jan. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Outta	Namsang	Wed., 6th Jan. at 3 p.m.
T'NTIN via Shanghai	Cheongshing	Thur., 7th Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Thur., 7th Jan. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 7th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Esang	Fri., 8th Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 9th Jan. at 8 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Duta, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
LONDON	TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.	
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Glengyle	15th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

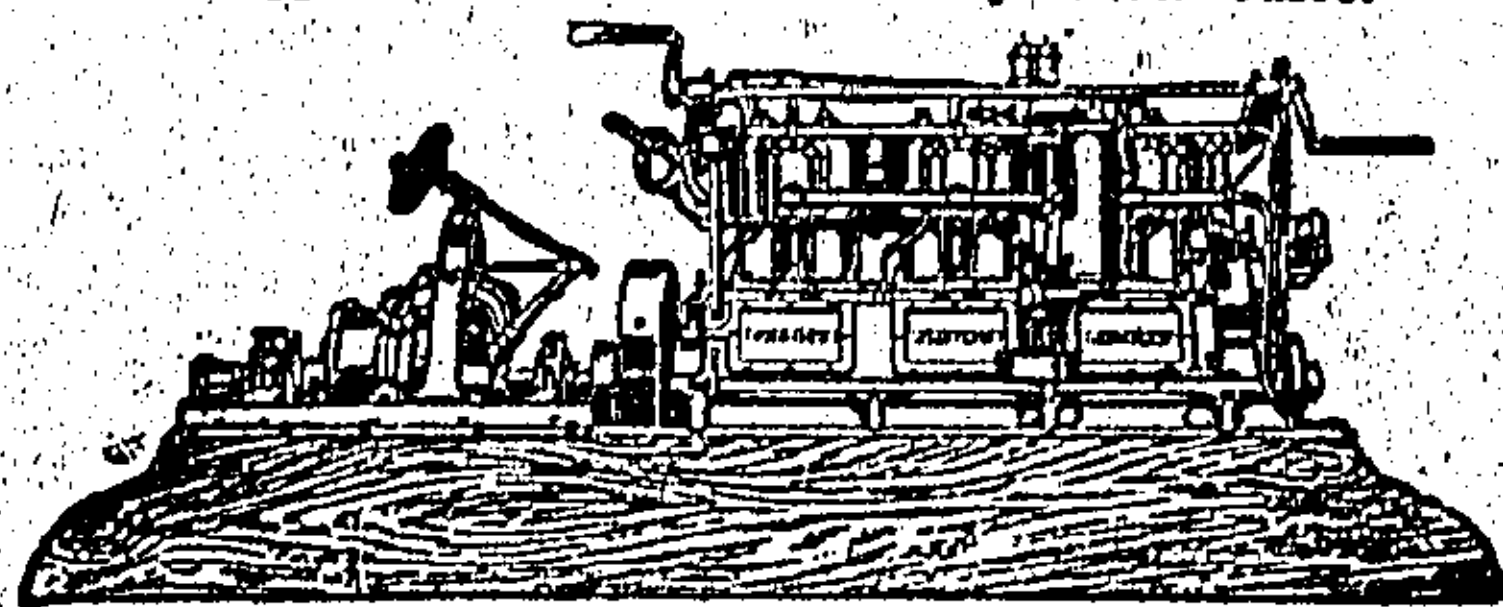
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 411

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
Marseilles via Ports London	Cordillere	M. M. J. M. Co.	12, Jan.
	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	24, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via M'ia & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Via B.C. & S'hai via S'hai & Co.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland & Co.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mauchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	J. L. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	8, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitaichi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	21, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L' don & Co.	Kathiawar	B. L.	29, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

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Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama Thursday, December 24th, 1914, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. KIOHIRIN MARU.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at San Francisco on December 29, 1914.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1914, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. CORDILLERE of the Messageries Maritimes Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on January 11, 1915.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 23rd ult. and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENALDER from Middlebro, Leith & London left Singapore for this port on 30th ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tacoma, Br. s.s. 4,495, Geo. Heising, 26th Dec.—San Francisco, 26th Nov., Gen.—S. O. Co.	Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,750, H. Namamoku, 26th Dec.—Tacoma Wash, 24th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.	Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,757, H. Nagano, 28th Dec.—Moji, 22nd Dec. Coal—T. K. K.	Xuelchow, British s.s. 1,320, Forsyth, 29th Dec.—Haiphong, 25th Dec. Rice—B. & S.	Challister, Br. s.s. 3,365, J. E. Galt, 28th Dec.—Manila, Gen.—D. & Co.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,959, W. G. G. Leask, 28th Dec.—Manila, 28th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,475, Richard, 29th Dec.—Swatow, 28th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Kumohow, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. Martin, 29th Dec.—Salgon, 24th Dec., Rice & Gen.—O. S. K.	Unos, Br. s.s. 2,895, P. Stewart, 28th Dec.—San Francisco, 22nd Nov., Gen.—S. O. Co.	Calabas, Br. s.s. 4,278, R. T. Jones, 28th Dec.—Victoria B. C. 29th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.	Rangoon Maru, 2,315, W. Nomura, 29th Dec.—Moji, 23rd Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,400, H. S. Walker, 30th Dec.—Singapore, 23rd Dec., General—J. M. & Co.	Kumakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 843, N. Takada, 30th Dec.—Shanghai, 27th Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,370, Kawashimi, 30th Dec.—Singapore, 24th Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Ningpo, Br. s.s. 1,223, W. Freer, 30th Dec.—Shanghai, 26th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.	Bulluola, Br. s.s. 2,955, Kiddle, 30th Dec.—Vladivostok, 24th Dec., Gen.—D. & Co.	Toyora, Jap. s.s. 1,615, K. Shimizu, 30th Dec.—Wakamatsu, 25th Dec., Coal—M. B. G. K.	Mauwang, Br. s.s. 1,544, R. A. Matthews, 30th Dec.—Sandakan, 24th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, K. Hattori, 1st inst.—Swatow, 31st ult., Gen.—O. S. K.	Albana, Br. s.s. 2,900, W. Dunbar, 1st inst.—Chingwan-tao, 25th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.	Tean, Br. s.s. 1,250, Walker, 1st inst.—Manila, 28th ult., Gen.—B. & S.	Jinsen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,347, F. Torada, 1st inst.—Singapore, 24th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 2nd inst.—Swatow, 1st inst., Gen.—D. & Co.	Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 8,070, W. v. Wyd Juliantse, 1st inst.—Java, 23rd ult., Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Kirin Maru, Jap. 2,355, B. Tada, 1st inst.—Moji, 27th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,330, Eddy, 1st inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.
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NOTICE.

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Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	80'	15'	14'	7' 6"
TAIKOO-TSUI				
Consolidated Dock	400'	81'	40'	17'
How Dock	150'	21'	15'	17'
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY JANUARY 4 1914

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN HONGKONG.

Stirring Sermon by the
Bishop of Victoria.

Yesterday was observed as a Day of Intercession in connection with the war in most of the churches of the Colony. There was a special service at St. John's Cathedral, which was attended by many officials, the sermon being preached by his Lordship Bishop Lander. Those present included H.E. the Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Mrs. Kelly, Sir William and Lady Ross Davies, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Commodore Anstruther, the Hon. Mr. Olave Severn, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Consul-General for Japan (Mr. S. Imai), and many naval and military officers in uniform. Among the clergy present were the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, the Revs. V. H. Copley Moyle, Cooper Hunt, D. B. Reynolds, C. B. Shano, and T. Walker.

Services were also held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and other places of worship, while there was a special ceremony at the Parsee Club.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral, Bishop Lander said: Ever since the war began there have been devout persons who desired the appointment of a day for national prayer. There were many precedents for this: during the wars in the 18th century and the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny of the last century. The present day was more critical than these, and H. M. the King, while not officially proclaiming a day, had supported the nomination of this day for united prayer, intercession and thanksgiving, and prayers for those who have fallen in their country's cause. Throughout the Empire all Christian denominations, and indeed some non-Christian religions are joining in the observance of this day, and that is all to the good. Our unhappy divisions have too long hindered our prayers. This week it happens that all over Christendom special prayers will be offered for the nations of the world, and I doubt not the spirit of unity will give great spiritual force and vitality to our intercession.

"It is vain for any people to ask God to be on their side," declared the Bishop. "Both sides do that. Indeed, if we believe some of the utterances that are said to be made by the German Kaiser he is convinced that God is with him and his army. It is futile for us to quarrel as to whether the good God is on our side or not—the real question is, are we on the side of God, the All Holy? He has no favourites amongst the nations of the earth. He will give the victory to those who in His judgment are best fitted to use it for His glory, and the benefit of mankind. So it comes to this—our first duty on a day of intercession is to examine ourselves and put away whatever is not in accordance with God's character.

We were enduring to-day one of God's sore judgments, righteous though our cause was. This war had not come of itself. There was some sin behind it—sins of the people of Europe, sins of their fathers and to some extent sin among themselves. God had allowed this calamity to come upon them doubtless to save them from greater evil. Was it not a sore judgment that He had called upon the Christian nations that just when the non-Christian nations were turning to us for ethical teaching and in many cases for the Gospel of Peace, we had with shame to let them see this ghastly strife and confess the incompetence of the Church to

stop it? Was it not a sore judgment that thousands of our best and noblest young men had been cut off in the very prime of life? They might well think to-day of those who had fallen in their country's cause. They had died for us; they were our substitutes and died that we might live in freedom and eventually in peace. The casualty lists they scanned so anxiously week by week contained for some of them the names of relatives, of friends, of comrades, perhaps of shipmates, medical men and chaplains, two or three of whom stood in that pulpit a few months ago. They paid a tribute of reverent respect to their heroic conduct, their devotion to duty and their fidelity to their King and country even unto death. And they thought to-day of thousands who were wounded and lying perhaps on the battlefield in pain, some in extemporised hospitals and some perchance at this very moment just passing hence. They felt indeed that they might well pray to God to remove this sore calamity. In the case of Solomon they would observe that before the national pardon and healing there had to be national humiliation and supplication, but were they prepared to humble themselves before God? He was aware that it had not been thought necessary to proclaim a day of solemn fast and humiliation. Perhaps the word might have been misunderstood by their enemies, but it was needed by all European nations and as he was not called upon to preach to their enemies it was no business of his to refer to their sins. He prayed that God would raise up prophets who would do that. If they were so foolish as to mistake their confession to God as a sign of weakness they would find out their error. As a writer in the *Times* said, "It is surely possible for us to really humble ourselves before Almighty God without being for a moment ashamed of or uncertain about the cause we have in hand, or the way in which we have so far tried to defend it." As a nation we had been blessed with great success and for many generations past our ideals had been those of peace. But these things brought their own temptations: success tempted to pride, and peace tempted to self-indulgence and love of luxury.

When he spoke of pride as one of our national sins he did not forget that there was a righteous pride—one of self respect, a determination to maintain our liberty and our God-given national independence—and had the allied nations refused to enter this war they would have lost their self-respect.

There was another kind of pride—a pride of race—which made them despise other nations and look on them as their inferiors; a pride of wealth and power which was abhorrent to Almighty God.

The Bishop then went on to say that among other national sins were the love of money and intemperance. Every year, he said, they buried over 50,000 drunkards and the nation spent over half a million pounds during a single day in drink. The ugly all classes there was this great temptation. The working man often squandered his wages in drink and left his wife and children short. The better class man, as he was called, found he could not run his club without the profits of a bar and many of those who did not get absolutely drunk knew in the depths of their hearts that they drank more than they needed. Lord Kitchener had made an appeal to people not to give soldiers and sailors drink before they left for the front. Russia by a stroke of the pen had taken a drastic step in the direction of temperance, even at the sacrifice of a large amount of revenue. The Archbishop of Canterbury had issued

an appeal to all members of the Church of England that during this time of crisis they should abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks and he suggested that they might follow out that appeal. Perhaps some of them would say that it would be a terrible struggle for them to do so. If that was so, then it showed that they needed to make the effort for the sake of their characters as well as for the good of the nation.

His Lordship then went on to speak of the immorality of the people and referred to the terrible revelations of the White Slave traffic. Speaking of the selfishness of the nation he said that young men who last August thought of nothing but sport and enjoyment were now sacrificing themselves for the country. There was a spirit of unselfishness, but was that the spirit throughout the country?

In pleading for the revival of family prayer the Bishop mentioned the late Lord Roberts who had kept up the practice in his house for the last 55 years.

The Bishop concluded: "Let us humbly seek God's face and with contrite hearts turn from every wicked thing. Not only on this special day let us acknowledge God, let this new year see a genuine revival of true religion. Then we shall be fit to fulfil our ministry of intercession and God will hear us as we pray for our brave defenders at the front of the battle, and in places of peril on the sea and He will give us the victory—a victory that will mean real peace. We are not asking that our enemies shall be crushed by our superior force and then left to make bitter preparations for revenge. No, we are praying as it has been said for the casting out of every wrong idea, every un-Christian attitude from our international relationships and the bringing in of the Kingdom of God in which every nation shall be free to develop its God-given characteristics. This is the victory that cometh not by might nor by power but by the spirit of God."

AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Special Masses were said in the Catholic churches of the Colony for the King's intention, and, in the afternoon, an outdoor penitential procession was held in the grounds of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

After the solemn singing of the Litany of the Saints, within the cathedral, the procession passed out of the west door and went twice round the building. Among the congregation were several British military officers and the French, Italian, Portuguese and Belgian Consuls. Following the cross-bearer and torch-bearers came the various confraternities and guilds connected with the parish, the Brothers and pupils of St. Joseph's College, students from the diocesan Seminary, the cathedral clergy, many mission priests, and the Naval Chaplain, all carrying lighted candles; and finally the Bishop, without cope or mitre, bearing a large wooden crucifix.

As the procession passed along, the *Miserere* and other Penitential Psalms were sung. The whole function was most impressive, and was the more dignified by reason of its severe simplicity. An enormous crowd of persons of all nationalities, the men standing bare-headed, watched its progress; while somewhere about a thousand members of the congregation, candle in hand, followed the procession round the compound.

The Parsee Service.

Yesterday afternoon members of the Zoroastrian community offered special prayers of intercession at the Parsee Club, Elgin Street. Mr. N. H. Mody presided and "Jasan" ceremony was conducted by the Parsee priest.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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100 Pieces Superior Woollen Suit Lengths
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On view from Tuesday the 5th January, 1915.
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NOTICES

A
GARDEN FETE

organized by the
STUDENTS' UNION
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SATURDAY, January 30th
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Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

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Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 9 a.m. on 30th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining in Godown undelivered on 6th Jan. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left in Godown and examination of same will be held on 6th Jan. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 10th January, 1915 otherwise they will not be recognised.

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Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Roast,—Shiu	lb.	21
Breast,—Ngau Lam	lb.	19
Soup,—Tong Yuk	lb.	16
Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	22
do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	33
Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	lb.	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
do., corned,—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head,—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.20
Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	lb.	22
Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	12
Kidney,—Ngau Yiu	lb.	12
Tail,—Ngau Mei	lb.	20
Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26
Leg,—Yeung Pei	lb.	26
Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle,—	lb.	27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
Fry,—Chu Chap	lb.	16
Head,—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12
Kidney,—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Fai Kwat	lb.	26
Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	30
Leg,—Chu Pei	lb.	30
Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Yau Keuk	set	8
Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs to order,—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet,—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	22
Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	lb.	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	lb.	30
Ducks,—Ap	lb.	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	28
Geese,—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
Hen,—Na	lb.	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	lb.	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	17
Carp,—Li Yu	lb.	22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	lb.	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	lb.	16
Crabs,—Hai	lb.	24
Outtle Fish,—Mak Yu	lb.	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	lb.	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	20
Frogs,—Yellow,—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupe,—Shek Pan	lb.	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	lb.	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	lb.	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet,—Ohai Yu	lb.	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	lb.	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	lb.	24
Pike,—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	lb.	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	lb.	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	lb.	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	12
Rock Fish,—Shek Ksu Kung	lb.	18
Rosoh,—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon,—Ma Yan	lb.	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate,—Po Yu	lb.	10
Shrimps,—Ha	lb.	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	lb.	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	lb.	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	lb.	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kenk Yu	lb.	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Cheloo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18
do.,—Hoi Tong	lb.	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	18
(Indica), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	lb.	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	lb.	18

肉食

Carambola,—Yeung To	lb.	10
Coconuts,—Ye Tso	each	12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	lb.	8
do.,—America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	lb.	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Ohi, small Stone	lb.	30
do.,—Fresh	lb.	30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	10
do.,—Sweet	lb.	10
Pears, (American),—Kun San Shoot Lay	lb.	10
(Canton), Cooking,—Che Li	lb.	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Perseimons Large,—Hung Tsz	lb.	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	10
do.,—2nd	each	8
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	15
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	lb.	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	15
do.,—Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	lb.	15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	15

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb.	1
Chenck	lb.	1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	1
(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	1
Sprout,—Ah Ohi	lb.	8
Long,—Tau Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root,—Hung Ohi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuen Kwa	lb.	8
do.,—Red,—Hung Ke	lb.	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb.	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	lb.	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	30
do.,—Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	18
do.,—Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	6
do.,—old,—Lo Keung	lb.	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	lb.	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
do.,—Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Ohi Ko	lb.	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Onions	lb.	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
do.,—Green,—Shang Chong	lb.	6
Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	6
Pareley,—Kun Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	lb.	3
do.,—Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	lb.	3
Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi	lb.	3
American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	lb.	8
Fochoow,—Fochow Shu Tsoi	lb.	3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	12
Sage,—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	lb.	6
Tomatoes,—Han Ke	lb.	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	lb.	6
Turnips, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	5
do.,—English,—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	1
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	lb.	4
do.,—(American)—Kam-san Hui Kwa	lb.	1
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	lb.	15
Lily root,—Lin Ngu	lb.	6
Yams,—Ts Shu	lb.	6
English,—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1

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DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungaria Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

First Fighting.—Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamers fire on Austrian troops; engagement ceases. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Froben; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Coasts of Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oiry. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener

sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in La See and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Has and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry.

August 18.—Japan sent ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Asia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux to purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailoz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolskoff and Bawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbersthohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German off wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Bawaraska, and occupy Osnovitsa. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Helis was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues; Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Verdun.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Ootmoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with German. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomanna and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Samatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine

off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Loda, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nienport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have

penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jafide Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given a great reception at Lord

Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney. Engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out. Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German East Africa. Sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 67,000. Christian De Wae's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,185,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

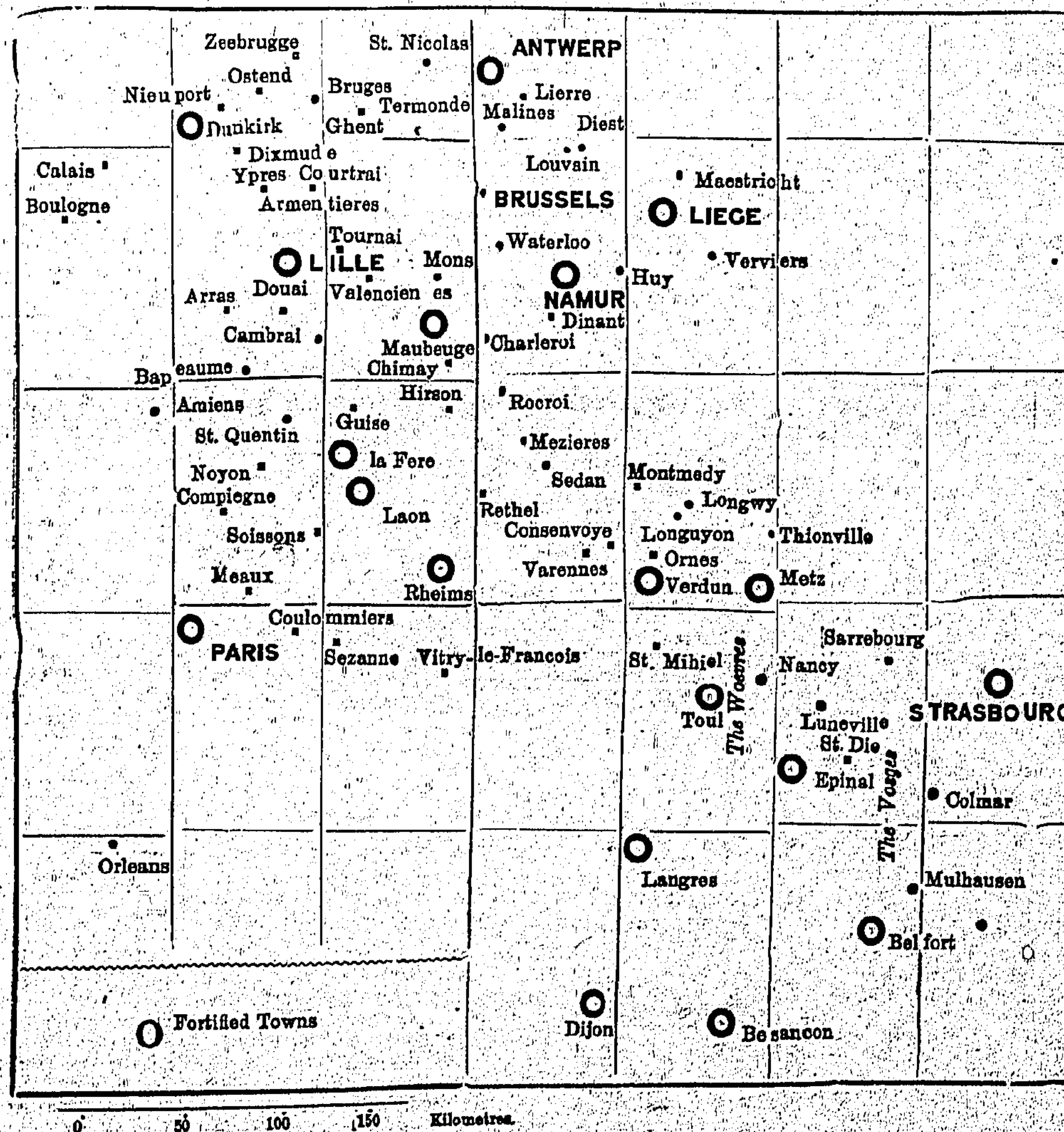
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German force. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have begun a general offensive and have made exceedingly good progress all along the line.

